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*Mortality in Pernambuco, Brazil.*

A report just received from Pernambuco for the two weeks ended October 15, 1906, shows 246 deaths, including 1 from plague and 15 from variola.

*Mortality in the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro.*

Week ended November 11, 1906: Estimated population, 912,000; census of September 20, 1906, 811,265. Total deaths, 277. There were 34 new cases of bubonic plague, with twelve deaths, giving a total for the past two weeks of 50 cases, with 19 deaths; 3 new cases of variola, no deaths.

## CHINA.

*Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports October 30 and November 7, as follows:

Week ended October 27, 1906. Four supplemental bills of health issued to 4 steamships, the crews of which number 617; living quarters inspected. Four emigrants were inspected and past. Sixteen thousand five hundred and sixteen pieces of freight were viséed.

The only reports from outports are from Tientsin which state that no contagious diseases were present during the week ended October 20, 1906.

Week ended November 3, 1906. Two supplemental bills of health issued to 2 steamships, and 1 original bill of health issued to a sailing vessel. Total crews numbering 348, and living quarters inspected and past. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty pieces of freight were viséed. The sanitary condition of the port was marked "Good" on the bills of health issued November 2, 1906, and thereafter, and also the date of the last case of cholera occurring at this station, which was reported October 14, 1906.

The only outport heard from is Tientsin, which reports no contagious diseases.

## CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—History of yellow-fever case previously reported.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, December 7 and 10, as follows:

Week ended December 8, 1906. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 4; crews inspected, 114; no immune certificate issued; no passengers. Three of the four vessels inspected were fumigated, viz: Steamship *Ernesto*, for Mobile; schooner *Teresa*, for Pensacola, and steamship *Nassovia*, for Galveston. Only the living quarters on the last-named vessel were fumigated. All temperatures of crews found normal.

The general sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country remains as bad as previously reported.

No appreciable diminution in mosquitoes is noticed.

The only case of quarantinable disease is that of leprosy, already reported.

The history of the yellow-fever case reported December 6 is as follows: On December 5, at Cruces, a case of yellow fever was confirmed in an Italian peddler who plied his vocation among the plantations of that vicinity. Some days before he was attacked the man visited "San Francisco" plantation, where a focus of the disease was known to exist. He returned at night to a hotel in Cruces, where he occupied a room separated only by a thin wooden wall from another room where a young woman who was infected on November 9 last had just died. The case is well isolated in a screened isolation room and appears to be of moderate intensity.

*Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever at Marti—Sanitary work at Habana and interior towns—Yellow fever.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, December 11, as follows:

*Week ended December 8, 1906.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	14
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	745
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	222
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	634
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	170
Health certificates issued to passengers for Florida.....	384
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon, Panama.....	14
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	3
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	600

There were 2 cases of yellow fever reported in Habana during this week—1 on December 3 and 1 on December 4.

One case of yellow fever was reported at Cruces.

The yellow-fever case reported from Jovellanos was in a man who had arrived from Tana, a small place near Marti, on the railroad from Camaguey to Santiago. The patient died December 7 and necropsy proved the case to be malarial fever. The brother of this man was also taken sick with fever which proved to be malarial. It was also learned that the first man had suffered several attacks of malarial fever during the three months prior to his last illness. (See Public Health Reports, December 7, 1906, p. 1463, and December 14, p. 1489.)

An inspection was made of the district around Marti by a representative of the superior board of health and it was found that numerous other malarial-fever cases had occurred there recently.

Sanitary measures directed especially toward the eradication of yellow-fever infection are being conducted under the direction of the superior board of health at Santa Clara, Parque Alta, which is a plantation near Rodas, Cruces, Union de Reyes, and Isabela de Sagua, besides Habana.